

SPORTS

For the 'Soviet Woman' magazine prize

The international rhythmic exercises tournament for the prize of the "Soviet Woman" magazine has ended in Moscow's Druzhba all-purpose Palace of Sport. The Soviet sportswomen took all the top awards. Venera Zaripova from Tashkent, Yelena Devyaturova from Kirov and Muscovite Svetlana Kudinova placed first, second and third respectively. They continued their victorious series in the individual events. First Zaripova and Devyaturova won the hoop at 19.55 points each. Then the youthful Kirov girl won the maces (19.70) and Kudinova won



The European table tennis championship has started in Moscow.

Photos by Andrei Kryazhev

'Gymnastics marathon'

April 21 will see the conclusion of the country's individual and team gymnastics championships, being held in Donetsk, a large industrial centre in the Ukraine. It opened on April 14 and will last eight days.

Taking part are 144 athletes. Unfortunately Dmitry Blinov, Artur Alekseyev and Alexander Pogorelov have missed the men's contest for various reasons. But their absence by no means lessens either the interest or keenness of competition. Natalya Yurchenko, who after an injury at the Budapest world championship is getting into shape under a special programme, is the only gymnast of note missing from the women's contest.

The competition is held strictly under the same schedule as for the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympics. The complex formula for determining the champions rule out any accidents, resulting from the winners' excellent preparedness and stamina, let alone high technical mastery.

The championship in Donetsk is considered one of the final stages in selecting people for the Olympics. Those who pass will be among the candidates for the trip. The question of Soviet athletes taking part in the Games will be decided finally—it all depends on the Olympic hosts' compliance with all the provisions of the Olympic Charter.



Venera Zaripova.

The ribbon with the same total. Bulgaria's 14-year-old twins Kamelia and Andiana Dumaytseva did well on the second day. Altogether the schoolgirls from Sochi won six prizes. Special praise goes to Kamelia, who got the highest total of 19.55 in the ball event.

Of the nearly 40 participants from 13 countries one can single out 14-year-old Tatjana Druchina from Omsk, who came second in the ribbon, and her contemporary Petruna Dumitrescu from Romania, who came third in that event.

DYNAMO BOXERS—PRIZE WINNERS

Seven Soviet Dynamo boxers of the eight who have entered competition won awards at the international tournament for the Grand Prix of the Czechoslovak town of Olomouc nad Labem. The winner was Andrei Akulov from Brest (under 71 kg), who beat

Yer, and in the meantime one has to take hard. Especially, it one takes into consideration the improvement in the opponents' skills, primarily from the USA and China, etc. Of much concern is the magnanimity of the judges shown for some athletes lately in some international events. The scores of 10.0, 9.95 and 9.9 which are being so lavishly passed down, by no means reflect the true picture and facilitate the growth of gymnastics.

Two eminent gymnasts Alexander Dilyatin and Alexander Tkachov have left big-time sport. They have the gold medals from the national, Olympic, world and European championships. They have shined for nearly a decade on the gymnastics floor. Their departure happened on the first day of the championship. We hope that the two Alexanders will be able to use their experience to help develop gymnastics.

The competition is held strictly under the same schedule as for the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympics. The complex formula for determining the champions rule out any accidents, resulting from the winners' excellent preparedness and stamina, let alone high technical mastery.

The championship in Donetsk is considered one of the final stages in selecting people for the Olympics. Those who pass will be among the candidates for the trip. The question of Soviet athletes taking part in the Games will be decided finally—it all depends on the Olympic hosts' compliance with all the provisions of the Olympic Charter.

DYNAMO BOXERS—PRIZE WINNERS

Cuban Castillo on points, and second places were taken by Artur Dimakyan from Yerevan (under 48 kg), Igor Illyzeyer from Orenburg (under 75 kg), and Alexei Yukov from Gomel (over 91 kg).

MOSCOW NEWS

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

INDIA

● People's Publishing House
Raj Bhawan Rd.,
New Delhi-110003

● Lokayanvaya Grha,
Pashchimayya Bldg, Sayani Road,
Bombay 400025

● Manisha Granthayya
4/3 B. Rankin Chatterjee
Str., Cossipore 12

● Magazine Centre
2nd Floor, M.C.D.,

Bldg. No. 2 D.B.
Gupta Rd., Paharganj,
New Delhi-110003

● Prabhat Book House,
Head Office,
Trivendrum 24,
Kerala State-695024

SINGAPORE

● New Soviet Gallery
(S) Ltd.,
Shop No. 1-6-1-68
1st Floor, Lucky
Plaza
304 Orchard Rd.,
Singapore-9

SUDAN

● Sudanese Interconcern
Marketing Co.,
P.O. Box 1331, Khartoum

SWEDEN

● Förbundet Sveriges
Sovjetunionen,
2nd Floor, M.C.D.,

FIFA DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

FIFA places special emphasis on the organization of world championships, stressed FIFA world championships organizing committee chairman Hermann Nauberger of West Germany. He and FIFA general secretary Joseph Blatter arrived in Moscow on a one-day visit for talks with USSR football federation officials.

The Soviet Union and Italy are bidding for the 1990 world championship, Neuberger pointed out.

Champion

retains title

Holland's Grandmaster Herm Wierama has retained his Polish draughts world title, as the last game of the championship in Rotterdam between him and Soviet Grandmaster Vadim Virny was drawn in the 43rd move, making the final score 10-10.



The Minsk Army Club defeated the Central Army Club 20-19 to clinch the national handball title.

Derwall under fire

Two West German team-liners—former Franz Beckenbauer, and the present Dieter Hoenz Rummel—have laid sharp criticism at the U.S. head coach, Jupp Derwall.

Referring to the recent game with the USSR, Beckenbauer blamed Derwall of serious mistakes made by the team's defence. More specifically that the coach tried to combine a defensive variant with marking, which is totally wrong, thinks Beckenbauer, who many years was a sweeper self.

Rummel, who missed game because of illness, agreed with Beckenbauer. It is impossible to combine these systems, he claimed. I am confident, Rummel added, our last home rehearsal before the finale was a failure. Most Soviet players made use of a few opportunities the way they were in our favour. We had good luck, he stressed.

AMERICAN CRUSADE AGAINST FREEDOM AND PROGRESS

Brandishing the flag of the present White House administration in its struggle against communism the nation is engaging everywhere in wholesale opposition to freedom and progress. It openly

lays claim to world domination and conducts an unbridled arms race fraught with the threat of nuclear conflict. The USA is adding more and more spots on the globe to its sphere of "vital interests". It sets up hotbeds of war and violence, and rides roughshod over the rights of entire nations. While not retreating from blackmail and threats and crude interference in the affairs of sovereign states, Washington also resorts to direct aggression—just remember its gangster-style attack on Grenada, the atrocities committed by the US military in Lebanon, and its unceasing acts of state terrorism against Nicaragua, which are nothing short of uncensored war.

But the more the imperialists stir up tension and the greater the threat created by them to the existence of mankind, the more strenuous the drive by peace champions, whose ranks multiply and stand united.

USSR WILL NOT ALLOW BALANCE OF POWER TO BE UPSET

Being fully involved in the pursuit of its peaceful and creative goals the USSR, Vladimir Dolgikh emphasized, is averse to confrontation and does not seek for military superiority. Yet it will guard against efforts to upset the present military strategic parity which is an essential condition for the preservation of peace. Any upsetting of this balance in favour of imperialism, would increase the military threat. This is why the measures taken by the USSR and its allies to counter the deployment of American missiles in Europe are quite justified and necessary.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly emphasized that no war-

(Continued on page 8)

EDITORIAL BOARD

INFORMATION

ABOUT THE

EDITORIAL BOARD

THE WORLD

Geneva: Washington's rhetoric

Geneva. The Soviet Union has again demonstrated its aggressiveness and initiative in its foreign policy, declared the head of the USSR delegation, V. Isachenko, addressing a plenary meeting of the Conference on Disarmament. He drew the attention of the meeting participants to the letter from A. Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Soviet representative stressed that rather than emphasize peaceful rhetoric, in which the Washington administration has become particularly lavish today, a trustworthy international dialogue needs concrete and binding purposes which take into account the interests of all the participants of the negotiations.

An example of such rhetoric

is the speech at the conference made by US Vice President George Bush, who presented the long-ago promised and broadly advertised American draft treaty on the banning of nuclear weapons. It has confirmed once again that the main concern of the Reagan administration is to "give a face lift to the stalemate" of its external policies. In view of the forthcoming presidential elections, and at the same time to create a camouflage for the US plans to increase its chemical weapons stocks.

In the words of the head of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic, Rosa, the USA cannot be constructive any more on the question of banning chemical weapons in view of its large-scale programmes for manufacturing binary chemicals which will break the elaboration of a relevant international convention.

Undersecretary bazaars on sea bases.

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

Even allies condemn such policies

Through the subversive operations against Poland unleashed by the USA and its allies are growing in scale and aim to hinder normalization in Poland. Polish deputy interior minister W. Pozoga told the "Tribuna Ludu" paper.

By fanning the flames of world tensions and conducting a "crusade" against communism, Washington is eager to wrench Poland from the socialist community to launch disintegration of the world socialist system. This is why Poland has always been the target of intense intelligence work by Western special services, chiefly the US CIA.

The West is also conducting active psychological warfare against Poland, he continued.

Eduard RYABTSEV

VIEWPOINT INDIAN OCEAN IN PENTAGON SIGHTS

The Reagan administration's reverence for "the position of strength" policy poses a threat to all regions of the globe without exception. One indication of this is Washington's patient reluctance to help in the demobilization of the Indian Ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. One can say without exaggeration that a mammoth American aircraft carrier leaves over the entire Asian continent.

Having set up nearly 30 military bases in the Indian Ocean, the USA continues to boost its military presence in the area. The first step was to turn the Diego Garcia atoll into an unsinkable nuclear missile aircraft carrier for the Pentagon. Later the USA set up bases in Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, while at present under construction in Pakistan are powerful naval and air bases and Pentagon strongpoints. The US military department has now set its sights on Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, as well as Comoro and Maldives.

Washington's intention of involving its NATO partners to its

ability to wage local wars in the "third world" one needs special contingents of troops".

As has been pointed out by "The Washington Post", on at least five occasions in the past four years, President Reagan has stated that it is his belief that the "and of the world" could occur in the lifetime of the present generation and that this could happen in the Middle East, and more precisely in the Persian Gulf zone. The administration's readiness to implement here its No. 59 decision for carrying out its "limited" nuclear strike leaves little room for doubting the truth of this assumption. America's powerful military presence has already made extremely vulnerable the entire security of the coastal nations of the area. A similar situation in the Caribbean led to the American invasion of Grenada, and in Central America. If necessary it will complete its five-year programme aimed at boosting its military presence according to which a Trident under-water system will be set up in the region and a sizeable contingent of ground strike forces deployed, on the assumption

that the USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms to any part of the globe. In the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms in the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject and destroy it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plan is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are pressing for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of influence or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) - which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent letter to the UN Secretary-General, bolsters all Washington's inuendoes

HOME NEWS

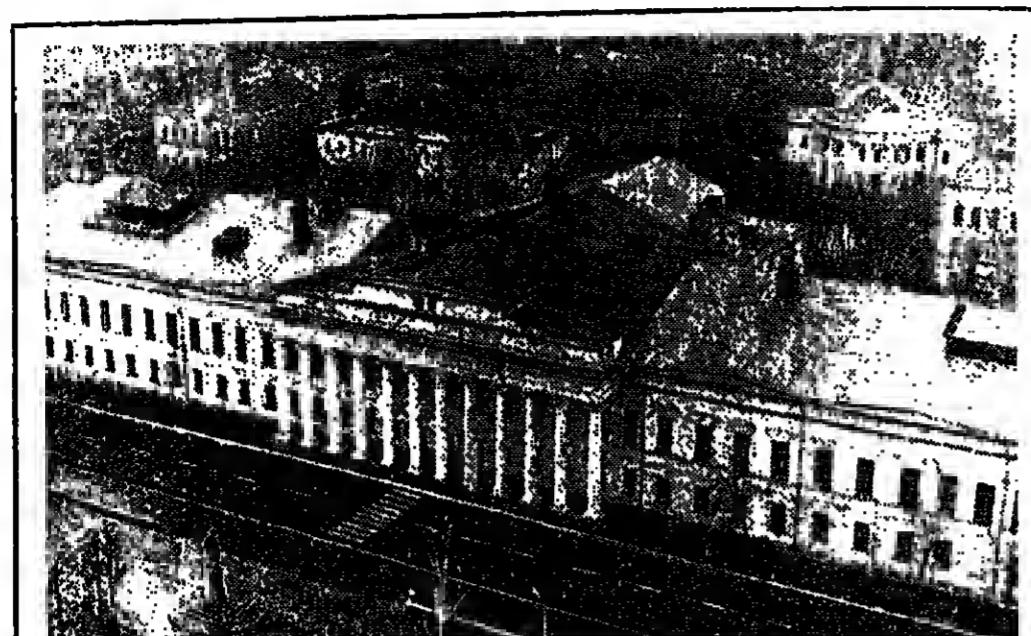
Round the Soviet Union

THE REPUBLICAN ESTONIAN LANGUAGE QUIZ HAS ENDED AT TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY. Competing in it were pupils from various towns and villages who submitted studies in Estonian linguistics, some of which were devoted to the professional vocabulary of fishermen, sailors and carpenters. The best of them will be used by the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR and by the republican pedagogical research institute.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-FERROUS METALLURGY IN EASTERN SIBERIA WAS DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN ISKUSK. The Bratsk aluminum factory, the largest in the country, is located in this area, while designs for a giant aluminum plant at Sayany, are at blueprint stage.

A MUSEUM OF RUSSIAN FOLK TOYS HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE IN BELGOROD, CENTRAL EUROPEAN RUSSIA. The exhibits come from many regions of Russia and give an idea of the main trends in traditional folkcraft. It was at Zaporozhia and Somyoysk which are famous for their painted wooden dolls that mass production of these toys first began. Toys from Dymkovo and original clay cocks from Belgorod are also on view.

A NEW CONTAINER-CAIRIER, THE "YURI LEVITAN", HAS ARRIVED AT HER HOME PORT OF ZHDANOV FROM BULGARIA. She can carry 420 containers of international class. Diesels of this type have increased the haulage rates of the Azov Sea Shipping Company by one-third.



KAZAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The city of Kazan, capital of the Tatar Autonomous Socialist Republic, has long-standing cultural traditions. In 1758 the first gymnasium to be set up outside Russia's capital cities was founded here, and in 1804, the country's fourth university. Many major figures in science and culture lived and studied in Kazan — the writer Ivan Turgenev and Maxim Gorky, the great Russian metallurgist, the creator of iron-smelting mathematics Nikolai Lobačevsky, and the world-famous singer Fyodor Chaliapin.

It was while he was a student at Kazan University that Lenin embarked on the road to revolution. A student demonstration against the tsarist regime in December 1887 acted as a revolutionary baptism for the future leader of Russia's proletariat.

Kazan University has an international many-thousand-strong staff. Students from all over the world study here.

In the photo: the Vietnamese student Nguen Minh Tau in the reading room of the Kazan University library.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

DICTIONARY OF THE LANGUAGE USED BY LENIN

Vladimir Lenin occupies a unique position in history and culture. He is not only the creator of the revolutionary party at the working class and of the world's first socialist state, and a great thinker. He is also a creative personality who has strongly influenced the development of the 20th-century Russian language. Today, preparations are underway for the publication of a dictionary of the language of Lenin, the MOSKOVSKY KOMOVOLET newspaper reports.

Lenin's language is characterized by its broad range — with an overall number of nearly 37,500 words (in the language of Singapore there are 15 thousand words, and nearly 20 thousand respectively in the languages of Lettvia and Finland).

Lenin's word has had a favourable effect on the language of the Soviet Union and official documents, to say nothing of its influence on the language of many humanities — philosophy, political economy, the history of Russia and of the USSR, the history of international relations, etc. Lenin made more precise the scientific concepts created by Marx and Engels and introduced them into Russian.

How will the reader benefit from studying Lenin's language?

The dictionary, the author believes, will come in handy for any intelligent man interested in the Russian language. It will reveal a usage of words which is very precise, clear and simple, of the same time as being extraordinarily white-sounding. Lenin's language is not limited to terms, but also includes simple everyday words.

The dictionary will be of great help to specialists since it will explain a multitude of key terms in various sciences.

It will also be of interest to researchers.

Research has shown that Lenin's vocabulary contained nearly ten thousand words which are not included in any academic dictionary of the Russian language. Thus, the study of Lenin's language represents an important contribution to linguistics.

WILL THE USSR LEAD THE WORLD IN GAS PRODUCTION IN 1984?

Academician Lev Metenets, an eminent energy specialist, believes that the USSR will outstrip the

United States in the production of natural gas in 1984. In ENERGIYA (energy), a monthly journal published by the Prezidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, he maintains that no other country in the world has developed its gas industry of the scale achieved by the Soviet Union. Since 1970, gas production has gone up threefold, reaching a level of 536,000 million cubic metres in 1983. In December 1983, monthly gas production in the USSR was, for the first time, higher than that in the USA.

In addition, Academician Melentiyev stresses that the level of concentration of gas production and transportation is higher in the USSR than in the USA. Presently oil gas produced is distributed via a single network.

The system is a well-completed circular network with hundreds of compressor stations and dozens of underground storage. In 1984 alone, on additional 10.5 thousand kilometres of gas pipeline will be connected to the system and another 85 pump stations. As a result, the system will run to more than 160 thousand kilometres of pipeline excluding deposits and distribution piping.

The chemical industry is now the second biggest gas user, with domestic consumption coming first; more than 200 million people, or almost three-fourths of the population use the gas mains.

SAILS: A STEP FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

Could the sail make a comeback? As a supplement to engine perhaps? Up to this day, winds have blown constantly in the same directions. Besides, the wind is a constantly renewable source of energy in shipping. It can also protect the World Ocean from further pollution. Oil products are the main source of water pollution. In the seas and oceans, they get into the water mainly from ships. Wind-powered sailing vessels could, in many ways, improve the ecological state of the oceans, seas, rivers and lakes.

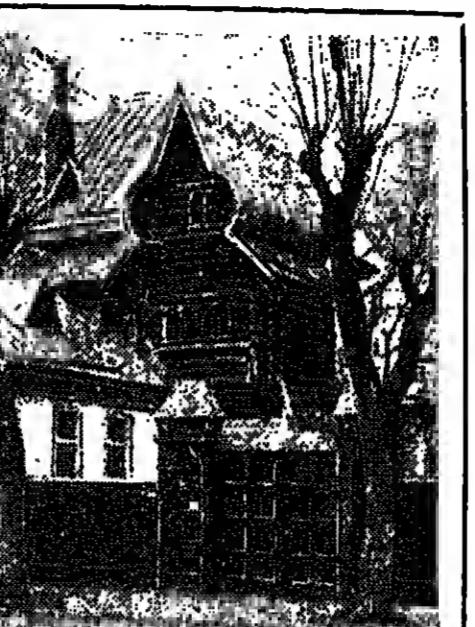
These advantages of sailing have attracted the attention of Soviet researchers, the newspaper PRAVDA writes. Over the past few years, several All-Union symposiums have been held on the problems of designing sailing ships of the future in the city of Nizhny Novgorod.

Academician Lev Metenets, an eminent energy specialist, believes that the USSR will outstrip the

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

VASNETSOV'S HOUSE



Viktor Vasnetsov's art is steeped in Russian history and the folklore of the north of Russia where he was born. It reflects the magic fairy tales to which he listened as a child to the cradle at the painter used as a model. Vasnetsov was taught painting at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts, though his talent revealed itself in full measure when he moved to Moscow. He designed the church at Abramtsevo and his house in Moscow which you see in the photograph. "Something between a modern peasant hut and an ancient princely tower," Fyodor Chaliapin wrote. The house reflects all the characteristics of Moscow architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. The carving round the windows is in the form of the Russian knoblock or headress, and others are cut out glazed tiles as the roof. Vasnetsov also designed the furniture for the sitting room and dining room. It was in this house where the artist died from 1894 to 1928 when he died, that he completed his two paintings, "Warriors" and "Ivan Vasilievich Grozny", as well as those based on Russian folk tales, and portraits of his wife, children, and closest relatives and friends. Here, his friends, the painters Polenov, Surikov, and Serov, and the famous art patrons — the Tyutchev brothers, and the Klimtovs — would gather together. In 1948, the centenary of the artist's birth, Vasnetsov's relatives donated the house to the state. Today, it lies near one of the busiest streets in the city — the Sadovaya Kolso — and modern blocks of flats have grown up round it. Yet Vasnetsov's house still exudes the same charm. Simple oak furniture like the two living rooms, with their carved cupboards and paraffin lamp, awaiting over the solid table. Music by Bach, Itila as the piano-stand, and many pictures by Vasnetsov hang on the walls. An exciting attraction of tourists visit the house wishing to understand better the art of the painter who got his inspiration from the history of Ancient Russia.

Oleg VISHNYAKOV
Photos by the author

Science and technology

WEIGHING

A BLACK HOLE

The nearest "black hole" is 10 million times larger in mass than the Sun. The giant concentration of matter in the Centaur constellation was discovered and weighed by the astronomers at Leningrad University.

The scientists employed a new method for determining the mass of large-scale compounds speeding up scientific-technical progress in metallurgy, machine-building, electronics and radio-engineering. The stars not only change their orbits, but also their complete compiled at Leningrad University allows the gravitational center of such disturbances to be determined down to the smallest changes in the star's movement.

At present about 300 ordinary and complicated high-precision instruments are being used.

"Remember" the calendar for a whole year. A wrist alarm clock has acquired new properties.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The electronic watch acquires unexpected properties. For example it can continually show the pulse rate. To people suffering from diabetes they will always remind about the time of taking insulin. In other words, such a watch can reliably control the health of sick people.

With a minute built-in computer the Electronic watch complies many requirements of spaceflight. The electronic memory can even keep the timetable of links of suborbital flights for a whole week. The watch is a more simple design, which is already on sale.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

The watch is a wrist alarm clock.

It has learned not only to ring at the needed time but even on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



'20th Century'—new documentary epic

Soviet film makers have started work on a major undertaking: a documentary film series in twenty parts called "The 20th Century" in which will be reflected the most important social and socio-political events to have occurred anywhere in the world during the past one hundred years.

Chekhov and Gorky in India

The works of Chekhov and Gorky are well known in India. Their plays are often produced by Indian directors at various theatres in the country in the national language of the republic. Students and teachers at the national Indian drama school are now working on a production of Gorky's "The Lower Depths" and of Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya". To help them with this project the Indian ministry of culture has invited to India assistant professor O. Gorshkov, dean of the actor's department at the Moscow Art Theatre Studio-School. Gorshkov is lecturing in the students on the system of the great Russian actor and director Stanislavsky and acquainting them with the basics of theatre production.

FACTS and EVENTS

Film. The Jury of the Fifth International Festival of Science Fiction Films has given a special award for the best work by a young director A. Yarmash from the USSR for his film, "The Longer Rainbow". Film makers from 15 countries of Europe, America, and Northern Africa took part in the festival which was held in Madrid in April.

Exhibitions. An exhibition of easel and book illustrations by artists from Rheinland-Pfalz has opened in Baku at the Azerbaijan SSR Art Gallery. There are nearly one hundred works by 26 artists in the display, which has been organized in accordance with an agreement on cultural cooperation between the USSR and West Germany. Included in the exhibition are illustrations to works by Dosoyevsky, Gogol and Chekhov.

Festivals. The chamber orchestra of the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute marked its meeting with Yerevan audience by a premiere. The Muscovites played folk tunes arranged by the classic of national music, Komitas, which are well known to the Armenian listeners.

Shaposhnikova takes the saxophone class at the Gnessin Institute. She has ten pupils from the Baltic republics, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and other Soviet republics.

Her pupils also hail from Senegal, Pintund, Ecuador and Algeria. Some of them go no in with prizes in all-Union and all-Russian music competitions.

At the International Congress of Saxophonists in Nuremberg in 1983 Shaposhnikova was prominently acknowledged as a "star" (although she was competing against 500 players from forty countries). In accordance with congress tradition, she was presented with a golden alto saxophone of the latest model made by Scherzer, the famous French firm.

Margarita Shaposhnikova seen here with her husband, Boris Kapov, a clarinet teacher, and son Alexander, a student at the Gnessin secondary music school.

MARGARITA SHAPOSHNIKOVA



Yuli Chernov. "Portrait of Film Actress Zhenya Bolotova". 05

WHAT'S ON!

April 21-23

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 21, 23 — Variety concert, 22 (mat) — A Concert by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performance, 22 (eve) — A Concert by the Bolshoi soloists.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), 21 — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet"; (ballet); 22 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades"; (opera); 22 (eve) — Valoberg, "The Golden Cockerel"; (ballet); 22 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Storm"; (opera); 23 — Balenyan, "Shenku"; (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinaya St), 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades"; (opera); 22 (mat) — Valoberg, "The Golden Cockerel"; (ballet); 22 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Storm"; (opera); 23 — Balenyan, "Shenku"; (ballet).

Oprische Theatre (6 Pushkinaya St), 21 (mat) — 21v, "Masquerade"; 21 (eve) — "Miyulin, 'Girls in a Flurry'; 22 (mat and eve) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio"; Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard"; (one-act ballet); 22 (eve) — Ilyin, "Com-



Distinguished Polish film director Jerry Hoffman (second right) during the shooting of his film "You Ought to Live", based on events of World War II. Hoffman's film "The Crack Doctor"; is now showing at cinemas throughout Moscow as part of the Days of Polish Culture in the USSR.

ERZYA'S INIMITABLE WORKS RESTORED

Considerable additions have been made to the collection of works by Erzya Stephan Nelyubov (1876-1939), the outstanding sculptor, which occupy most of the Fine Arts Museum in Saransk, capital of Mordovia.

Braya returned to his native Mordovia, an autonomous republic in the Middle Volga, from Argentina in the 1950s, bringing with him numerous

BUSINESS

Eaton Leonard sharing experience

Soviet experts and engineers of the American Eaton Leonard Corp at the Moscow office of the US Soviet Trade and Economic Council. They discussed automation for bending and measuring large and small-diameter pipes. The American side informed their Soviet counterparts on Eaton Leonard's manufacture of numerically controlled machine tools for bending pipes.

The present meeting is the beginning of the corporation's operation in the Soviet market. It is not so far a member of the Council. But the fact is

that both sides are interested in business exchange.

SMI was told by Jurgen Michel, chairman of the British Ingmar Limited, representing Eaton Leonard in the USSR. Ingmar itself established contacts with Soviet partners only two years ago, having developed good ties with Stankomport Aviointerport, and Metallurgiport. The present meeting was sponsored in cooperation with the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology. We look forward to good results from our business cooperation.

Overpowering 'cold winds'

There has been a steady expansion in recent years of economic ties between the CMEA and capitalist countries. Evidence of this was the seminar as East-West trade held recently in Badische near Salzburg, Austria.

The seminar was attended by representatives of firms, trade organizations and chambers of commerce and industry from Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other countries.

The seminar was attended by representatives of firms, trade organizations and chambers of commerce and industry from Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other countries.

The CMEA share in Austrian exports was 12.1 per cent in 1983 while in imports it was 10.5 per cent.

CONTACTS and contracts

On the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nikolai Patolichev, has received K. Haruna, a prominent Japanese businessman and President of Marubeni Corporation. They discussed business expansion between the corporation and Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Cooperation in fisheries between the USSR and Poland was discussed in Moscow. The two sides agreed to continue exchange in short- and long-term information on fish resources and on forecasts of fishing volume in the World Ocean.

and faithful to his youthful love.

Cinema: "Zest" (40/42 Tsentov St), Matro Tegani.

EXHIBITIONS

Leningrad Central Museum (2 Pecherskaya Revolutsii). An exhibition of recent additions dedicated to the Ulyanov family and marking the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the 50th anniversary of the museum's display of the personal belongings, letters and daily account books of Lenin and his family.

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "All in Poland", an exhibition marking the Days of Polish Culture in the USSR.

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Rzhevskogo), 21, 22 — "The Memory of the Patriotic War of 1812".